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THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR

THE REASON

more horses and vehicles are advertised in the Republic "Want" column than in any other St. Louis newspaper is because they bring QUICK RESULTS.

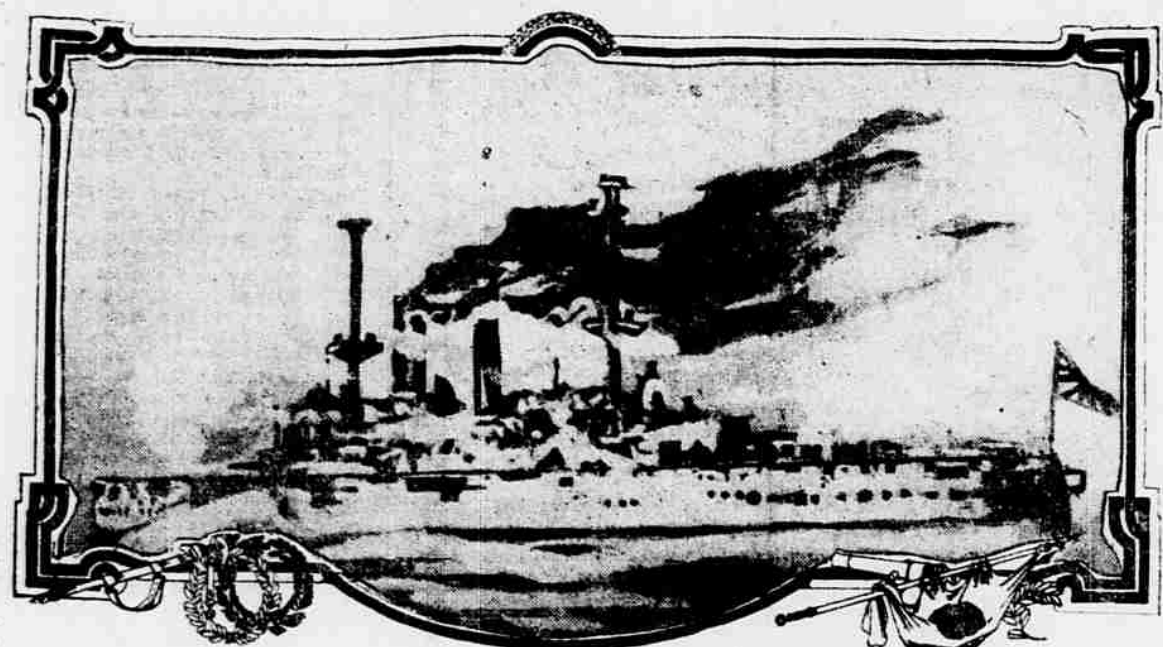
(In St. Louis, One Cent.
Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.
On Trains, Three Cents.)

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1904.

PRICE

JAPAN'S WARSHIPS FINE FIGHTING MACHINES.



JAPANESE BATTLESHIP FUJI WITH HER GUNS IN ACTION.

With her 600 men and 28 guns, besides five torpedo tubes, it makes a formidable fighting-machine and the Japanese expect that it will give a good account of itself in action.

DR. RUNGE DEAD;
PNEUMONIA VICTIM.

Former Superintendent of Insane Asylum Succumbed After Brief Illness.

WAS A NATIVE OF RUSSIA.

Had Successful Career as an Alienist and Was Once Mentioned as Probable Head of Government Hospital.

Doctor Edward C. Runge, former superintendent of the St. Louis Insane Asylum, died at his residence, No. 327 Fairmount avenue, shortly after 7 o'clock last night. His death resulted from pneumonia, following an attack of grip, which he contracted a week ago to-day.

Until the last Doctor Runge's condition was not regarded as critical. He had accepted an invitation to deliver an address on "The Insane Asylum" at the dinner table dinner Saturday night, and it had

DOCTOR EDWARD C. RUNGE.
Former Superintendent of the City Insane Asylum. He died last night of pneumonia, after an illness of less than a week.

not been thought necessary to cancel the engagement.

Although a young man, Doctor Runge had gained a wide reputation as an alienist, and his record at the St. Louis asylum was such that he was prominently mentioned for superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum, the Government hospital at Washington, last fall.

At the time of his death, Doctor Runge was engaged in private practice, as a nerve and brain specialist. His resignation from the St. Louis Insane Asylum, tendered to Mayor Wells several weeks ago, only became effective on February 1. Doctor Runge was born in St. Petersburg in 1877. He received his education at the University of St. Petersburg.

He came to St. Louis twenty-one years ago, and accepted a position as night clerk in the St. Louis Transfer Company's office, in order that he might have time to study medicine, which he had then decided would be his profession.

He was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1898. Two years later he married Miss Emily K. Poote, daughter of the late Samuel E. Poote, who survives him.

After his graduation Doctor Runge paid special attention to diseases of the nerves and brain, and his opinions on ailments of that character were soon sought by other members of his profession.

During the administration of Mayor Walbridge, in May, 1895, he was appointed Superintendent of the St. Louis Insane Asylum, and was reappointed by Mayor Ziegenfuss and Mayor Wells.

It is understood that the funeral will take place from the family residence to-morrow. His body will be incinerated.

EVANS MAY STAY WITH
BATTLESHIP SQUADRON
INSTEAD OF THE CRUISERS

Washington, Feb. 10.—Read Admiral Evans to-day cabled the Navy Department as follows:

"Haleigh's condition excellent. It is expected that the cruiser squadron can coal and get under way in about two days." Regarding the movements of Admiral Evans, while his friends say it undoubtedly will be a strong temptation for him to go northward with the cruiser squadron, they are inclined to believe that, in view of Secretary Hay's circular note to the Powers and the consequent obligations developing upon the Washington Government, Rear Admiral Evans will see that in the present crisis the place of the commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet is with the battleship squadron. This squadron is under orders to remain in Philippine waters.

HOUSE LIKELY WILL GRANT
WORLD'S FAIR LOAN TO-DAY--
WORKERS THINK IT IS SAFE.

Additional Support Secured for the Exposition's Amendment to the Urgent Deficiency Bill, and Representative Cowherd's Reply to Hepburn's Objections to the Measure Is Believed to Have Turned the Tide of Sentiment in Its Favor.

FRANCIS COMPLIMENTS MISSOURI CONGRESSMAN'S EFFORT.

PASSENGER ASSOCIATIONS
ADOPT EXPOSITION RATES.

At a mass meeting of representatives of the Central, Trunk Line and New England Passenger associations in New York City yesterday the following rates were adopted for the St. Louis World's Fair traffic:

"Beginning April 25, round-trip tickets, good until December 15, shall be sold at 80 per cent of double the one-way westbound fare; tickets good for sixty days at one and one-third of the westbound fare, and tickets good for ten days for one westbound fare, plus \$2. The railroads will also run day-coach excursions, to return within ten days to New York, at \$20 and \$18."

The St. Louis Republic Bureau, 14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, Feb. 10.—The House to-day took up the World's Fair loan appropriation and after some discussion the matter went over until to-morrow. There seems to be little doubt that it will be acted upon favorably.

The visiting delegation has made a strong, persistent canvass for the loan and it seems to-night that their work probably has been successful. The result cannot be known until the final vote is taken, but there is a good prospect that the measure will be acted upon favorably.

Governor Francis said this evening to The Republic correspondent:

"To-night the outlook is a little more encouraging than last night, but the adoption of the measure is by no means a foregone conclusion. We are satisfied that, if a vote had been taken Monday evening, our measure would have been defeated. The friends of the measure have been very active since that time in canvassing the House and bringing outside influence to bear upon the Representatives."

COWHERD'S MASTERLY EFFORT.

"The speech by Representative Cowherd of Kansas City this afternoon was a masterly effort, it commanded the attention of a large number of Representatives and held the gallery spellbound. The opposing speeches by Harrison of New York and Gillett of Massachusetts presented no strong arguments nor any new phase of the case.

"I have only to say to the St. Louis people that we are losing no opportunity and omitting no effort to secure the passage of the measure, feeling as we do that the turning down of the Exposition by Congress at this juncture would mean more than the failure to secure the money."

"Of course, there will be no backward step in our plan to secure the Exposition, regardless of the action Congress may take. The work we are doing now is strenuous, but not different from the exertions we have all made from the inception of this enterprise."

The speech by Representative Cowherd was commented upon generally as being very vigorous and effective. He has a fine voice and commanding presence, and the House heard him with close attention.

"LOAN IS CONSTITUTIONAL."

Mr. Cowherd said, in part:

"This proposition has already been debated at some considerable length, and I take it that we have heard in the main the objections offered by the gentlemen who have opposed the measure, and that they probably covered the ground entirely as far as the objectors go. If I rightly understand, then, the proposition which is submitted to us, the objections are of two classes:

"First, that this appropriation, or loan, is unconstitutional.

"I want to say to the distinguished gentlemen who have raised that question that it seems to me they are talking about twenty years too late. At least ten years ago this question was settled in the United States. When the great Chicago exposition was held that matter was thrashed out on the floor of this House. Some of the ablest lawyers of the United States discussed it and, by an overwhelming majority, our legislative body decided that it was constitutional, and that decision has stood until this day, and has been repeated over and over again by the action of the House upon similar appropriations."

"STATES HAVE SPOKEN."

"If there was any question as to the constitutionality of this measure, I want to submit to the gentlemen here, representing the various constituencies of all the States in the Union, that that matter has been settled in another and a better and a surer way than by any action we could take. If it were necessary to amend the Constitution in order to pass it, what would you do but submit it to the people of the States through the legisla-

tures, under the provisions of the Constitution itself?

"Forty-three out of the forty-five States of this Union have passed upon that proposition, and by their legislatures have said to you, their representatives upon this floor, that they believe in the constitutionality of such an appropriation, and they likewise believe in the expediency of it."

"So I say to the gentlemen who question the constitutionality of the measure that it has been decided not only time and again by the Congress of the United States, but within the last year by forty-three out of forty-five of the sovereign States of this American Union."

"HEPBURN WAS UNFAIR."

"Then what remain of the objections to the granting of this appropriation? I believe it is because the first and foremost of all the objections that have been made, or the one that appealed most strongly to the gentlemen upon the floor, was the argument of the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hepburn), who always makes the best speech that can be made upon any subject—and it is immaterial whether he is on the right or wrong side of the question, his speech is still the best. I want to submit to this House without any argument this question. He was not fair in his dealing with the great city that is here appealing for this aid."

"What was his argument, or the strongest portion of it? It was that St. Louis had already had \$5,000,000 spent in permanent improvements for the city—practically the total appropriation made by the Government of the United States. Let me analyze that argument, if you please, and see on what it is based."

"The gentleman said first that the evidence shows that \$5,000,000 have been spent there, as the chairman of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions said, 'under the ground'; therefore, the gentleman from Iowa assumed that it was for a sewerage system and a permanent improvement."

"Mark you, gentlemen, that Exposition is to be held upon a portion of the great Forest Park of St. Louis—a park of 1,350 acres of ground—and the gentleman said that, if what had been said was true, this was spent in sewerage."

"PARK MUST BE RESTORED."

"Remember, gentlemen, that the Exposition Company is under a bond—a personal bond signed by the directors of that company—that, when this Exposition is over, they will remove the buildings and restore the park to its original condition for the purpose for which it was intended to be used."

"Suppose you have \$5,000,000 spent on sewerage there. I appeal to you whether it is not within the intelligence of any boy in any village of the United States who ever saw a park, that you could not spend \$5,000,000, or \$10,000,000, or even one tithe of that amount in a sewerage system for Forest Park and make it a permanent improvement. What do you want with a sewerage system in a forest park? As a matter of fact, these gentlemen here have got to take out the improvements that the gentleman from Iowa says are a permanent gain to the city of St. Louis."

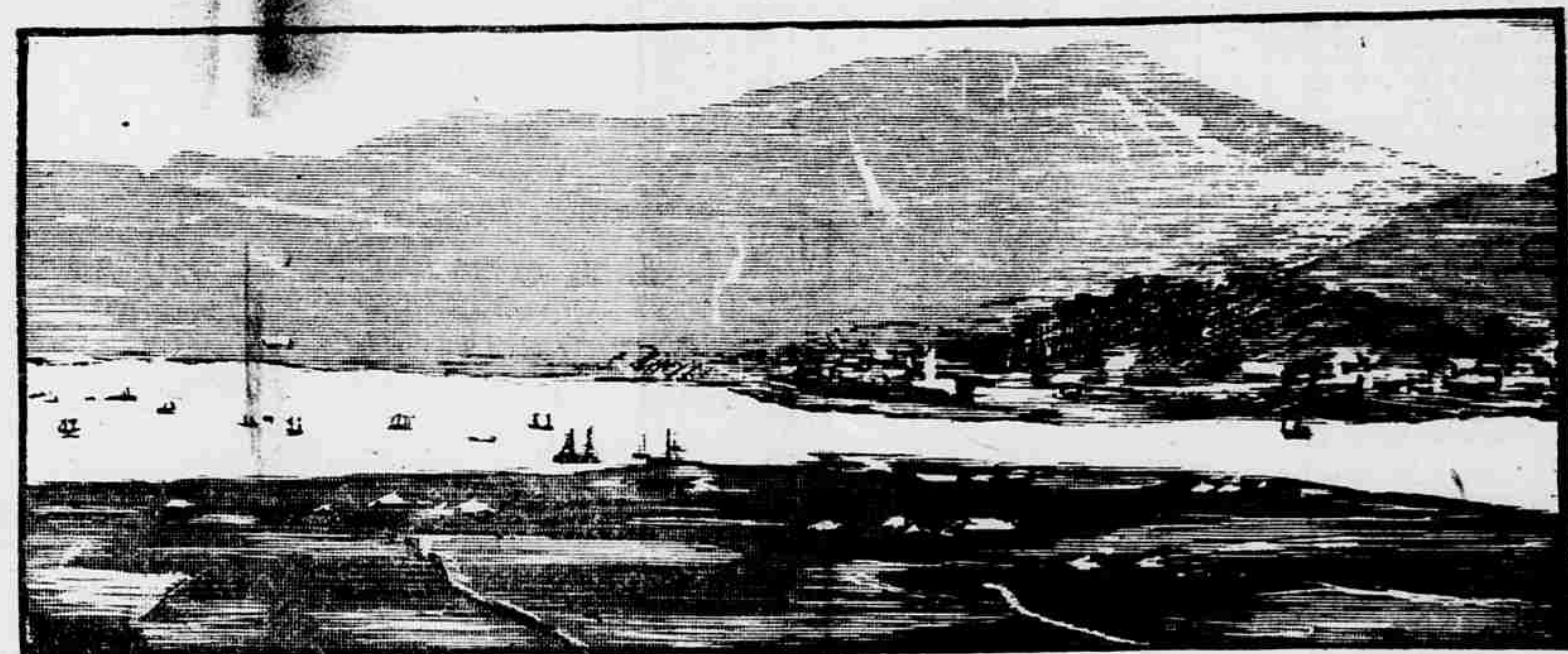
This \$5,000,000 was not spent for sewerage. A small portion went for that; a considerable portion was spent in laying the conduits for the millions of electric lights that are to flash there along the facades of those great buildings, delighting the eyes of the millions of people from all over the world who will come there. Are those conduits, laid along what are now the avenues of the Exposition, to be any permanent improvement to a forest park?

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JAPANESE DYNAMITE A RAILWAY BRIDGE;
CATCH TRANSPORTS WITH 2,000 RUSSIANS;
CAPTURE ELEVEN OF CZAR'S MERCHANTMEN;
SEIZE MASAMPO FOR A MILITARY BASE.

Straits of Korea Will Be Fortified, While Troops Are Pushed Northward—Mikado's Soldiers Arrive in Force at Seoul—Formal Declaration of War Is Made by the Czar—Thirty Russians Killed in Manchurian Explosion.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS MASSACRE 100 CHINESE AT LIAO-YANG AND OFFICIALS CALL FOR HELP FROM PEKIN.



PORT OF FUSAN, SOUTHERN TERMINUS OF THE FUSAN-SEOUL RAILROAD IN KOREA.

Besides being naturally a stronghold, Fusan is conveniently located close to Japanese ports so that it is an ideal landing-place for troops intending to move Northward. The railroad, now under construction toward Seoul, is an enterprise of the Japanese Government, which long ago saw its possible military as well as commercial value.

GUN ON THE BATTLESHIP MISSOURI
FIRES A SHELL FIFTEEN MILES.

Washington, Feb. 10.—One of the officers of the battleship Missouri, which has been engaged in target practice off the Chesapeake Cape, came to the Navy Department to-day with a remarkable statement. He said that one of the 12-inch guns, being elevated seven degrees, let fly a shell which the strongest glass could not follow to the end of its flight.

Later a passing steamer reported that the shot had struck the sea within 30 yards of her. The steamer was distant from the Missouri just fifteen miles.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR RUBEY
IN CHARGE OF STATE AFFAIRS.

Executive Departs for Washington, Where He Will Spend Ten Days on Private Business.

Lieutenant Governor Thomas L. Rubeley of La Plata is now the acting Governor of Missouri. Governor Dockery departed at noon for Washington, where he will remain a week or ten days on private business and renew his former friendships in Congress.

Governor Dockery paid a high compliment to the Lieutenant Governor by leaving affairs in his charge. Only once before during his term of office has he left the State and that was for only thirty minutes when he went across the line to Keokuk, where he met the late President McKinley and escorted him to Missouri.

It was claimed by some that on another occasion when he wished to leave the State for a few days he did not do so owing to the fact that John A. Lee would fill his chair temporarily.

Acting Governor Rubeley went to Jefferson City last night, where he will remain during the absence of Governor Dockery. He has been attending the meeting of the State Committee and the gathering to push the candidacy of Senator Cockrell for the presidency. He is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

LEADING TOPICS
—IN—
TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri and Illinois—Fair and continued cold Thursday, Friday, fair; warmer.

Page.

3. Insurance Companies Will Pay 50 Per Cent of Their Fire Losses in Baltimore Immediately.

4. Essen and Stifel for Bartholdi.

5. Happenings in East Side Cities.

6. Viperine Won Rosebud Stakes, Bowling Results.

7. More Countries Will Participate.

8. Editorial.

9. Transiberian Line Was Costly.

10. Birth, Marriage and Death Records.

11. Rooms for Rent Ads.

12. River Telegrams.

13. Financial News.

14. Army Deserter to Stand Trial.

15. Making World's Fair Schedules.

16. Second Case Against Glover Dismissed.

17. Statehood Plan Is Agreed Upon.



THOMAS L. RUBEY.

JAPANESE COMMISSIONER
TO ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR
GETS WAR CABLEGRAM

The following telegram was received at 1:30 o'clock this morning by Hajime Ota, Assistant Commissioner General of the World's Fair for Japan, from Attache Hanabara of the Japanese Legation at Washington:

"His Majesty declared war against Russia to-day. Russian warships fired upon Japanese transport at Chemulpo, and is replied to by answering fire. Report is almost the same as reported in newspapers. There is none wounded in or killed on our warships."

The cablegram was sent direct from the Imperial Palace at Tokyo to the Japanese Minister at Washington, Attache Hanabara, complying with Commissioner Ota's request for late news, sent the cablegram by telegraph to St. Louis.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

Shanghai, Feb. 10.—Japanese have blown up an important bridge on the Manchurian railway, killing thirty Russians.

A large Japanese force has arrived safely at Seoul.

The Japanese fleet has captured three Russian transports with 2,000 troops on board, near Asan, Korea.

Tokio, Feb. 10.—Japan seized Masampo Sunday and dispatched a heavy force there.

Japan will fortify the port and establish a naval and military base there.

Masampo is an exceedingly important point, as it controls the Korean channel and is an excellent base for future operations.

A formal declaration of war is expected to-night. The proclamation has been prepared and approved by the Cabinet. Foreign Minister Komura has gone to the palace to secure the Emperor's approval.

RUSSIANS MASSACRE
CHINESE AT LIAO-YANG.

London, Feb. 11.—The Tientsin correspondent of the Standard sends in a report that the Russians have massacred 100 Chinese at Liao-Yang, in consequence of which the officials at Shan-Hai-Kwan are greatly alarmed and are appealing to Peking for protection. The report lacks confirmation.

In a dispatch from Chefoo, dated February 10, a correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"A northeast gale, which is raging here, bodes no good to the Russian crippled ships."

"Complete demoralization reigns at Port Arthur."

"Advices received here from Kwar-Ting, Manchuria, say that 10,000 armed Chinese, unofficially recognized as Government troops, are operating in the district and are expected to attack the railroad guards when they hear of the Russian disaster."

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Tientsin says that Li, the favorite court official of the Dowager Empress of China, has been decoyed away and beheaded by order of Yuan Shi Kai, Commander in Chief of the Chinese Army and Navy. Li was pro-Russian in his feelings.

JAPAN IN VIRTUAL CONTROL
OF ALL WATERS AROUND KOREA.

Chefoo, Wednesday, Feb. 10.—Upon the withdrawal of the Japanese Minister from St. Petersburg, the Japanese fleet and transports proceeded to Masampo, which was occupied, and the fleet then sailed for Port Arthur.

The rest of the Japanese ships are guarding Northern Japan, fearing that Russia might land a force from Vladivostok, and for the further purpose of preventing further Russian cruisers from joining the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. Other Japanese war vessels are cruising to intercept Russian vessels coming from Singapore.

The Russian battleships damaged at Port Arthur are the Peresviet, Czarvitch and Retvisan. The cruiser Boyerin was beached when the tide was falling, and has not been floated and will be damaged, as a northeast gale was blowing to-day. The Japanese fleet has probably retired to Masampo, and it is not known whether there was another attack on Tuesday night.

General Tichichikoff took command of the Russian troops in Manchuria to-day.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS SAIL
IN DIRECTION OF FORMOSA.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

Nagasaki, Feb. 10, 9:30 a. m.—(Copyright, 1904.—Three Russian warships have steamed southward in the direction of Formosa.

Submarine mines have been laid down at Dalny.

JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICER
MAKES AN EFFICIENT SPY.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

Chefoo, Feb. 10, 1:45 p. m., Eastern time.—(Copyright, 1904.)—I have just interviewed the Japanese Consul at Chefoo. He says that, when he was informed by his Government that the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg was withdrawn on the 6th inst., he chartered a British vessel and went to Port Arthur and Dalny to take off refugees.

Every facility was afforded by the Russian Government official at Port Arthur. Quarantine was removed and the Consul entered the town in official dress. He was saluted by soldiers and invited to dinner by a high official, where a toast was drunk that peace might be restored.

After leaving Dalny he encountered the Japanese fleet about eighteen miles from Port Arthur.

A high naval Japanese commander traveled as a menial from the Consul's train to Port Arthur and noted the exact position of the Russian ships and also that they had not got steam up and were not keeping a sharp lookout.

As soon as the Japanese fleet was sighted, signals were interchanged and the Japanese naval officer was taken aboard the flagship. There he made a detailed report of his observations to Admiral Togo.

I saw this commander, who wishes his name withheld, and he explained

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